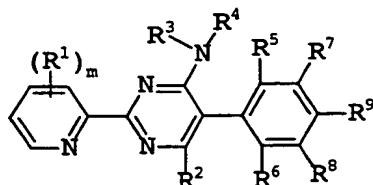


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We claim:

1. A 2-(2-pyridyl)-5-phenyl-6-aminopyrimidine of the formula I,
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I

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in which the substituents and the subscript have the following meanings:

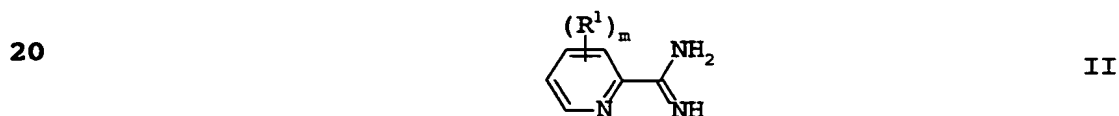
- 15 R^1 is halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, oxo, nitro, amino, mercapto, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy, carboxyl, C_1 - C_7 -alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, C_1 - C_7 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl- C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl, pyrrolidinocarbonyl, C_1 - C_7 -alkylcarbonylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, di(C_1 - C_6 -alkyl)amino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylthio, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfinyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, hydroxysulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminosulfonyl or di(C_1 - C_6 -alkyl)aminosulfonyl;
- 20 m is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;
- 30 R^2 is hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkoxy or C_3 - C_6 -alkenyloxy;
- 35 R^3 , R^4 independently of one another, are hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3 - C_6 -halocycloalkyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -haloalkenyl, C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkenyl, C_2 - C_6 -alkynyl, C_2 - C_6 -haloalkynyl or C_3 - C_6 -cycloalkynyl,
- 40 R^3 and R^4 can also, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an atom from the group consisting of O, N and S and/or may carry one or more substituents from the group
- 45 consisting of halogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -haloalkyl or oxy- C_1 - C_3 -alkylenoxy or in which two adjacent

carbon atoms or one N- and one neighboring carbon atom can be connected via a C₁-C₄-alkylene chain;

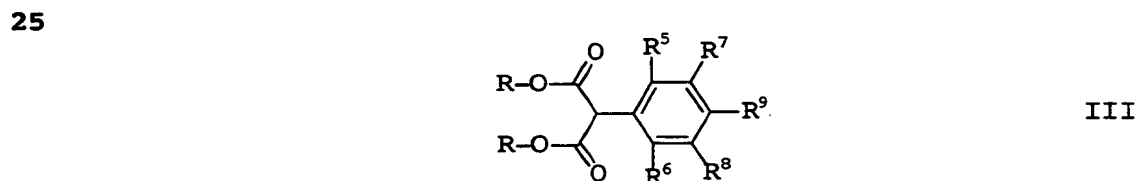
- 5 R⁵ is halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-haloalkyl;
- R⁶ is hydrogen or one of the groups mentioned under R⁵;
- R⁷, R⁸ independently of one another, are hydrogen, halogen,
10 C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-haloalkyl;
- R⁹ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkyl,
 C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₃-C₆-cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy,
 C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl or C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl.
- 15 2. A compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1, wherein m
 is zero or 1, 2 or 3 and R¹ has the following meaning:
- halogen, hydroxyl, cyano, nitro, amino, mercapto, C₁-C₆-alkyl,
 C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkynyl,
20 C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, carboxyl,
 C₁-C₇-alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, C₁-C₇-alkylaminocarbonyl,
 C₁-C₆-alkyl-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl,
 pyrrolidinocarbonyl, C₁-C₇-alkylcarbonylamino,
 C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di(C₁-C₆-alkyl)amino, C₁-C₆-alkylthio,
25 C₁-C₆-alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, hydroxysulfonyl,
 aminosulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminosulfonyl or
 di(C₁-C₆-alkyl)aminosulfonyl.
- 30 3. A compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 2, wherein
 the variables have the following meanings:
- R² is halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-alkoxy;
- R³, R⁴ independently of one another, are hydrogen,
35 C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl or
 C₂-C₆-alkenyl;
- R³ and R⁴ can also, together with the nitrogen atom
 to which they are bonded, form a five- or
40 six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an
 oxygen atom or may carry a C₁-C₆-alkyl substituent;
- R⁵, R⁶ independently of one another, are halogen;
- 45 R⁷, R⁸ independently of one another, are halogen;

R^9 is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy or C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl.

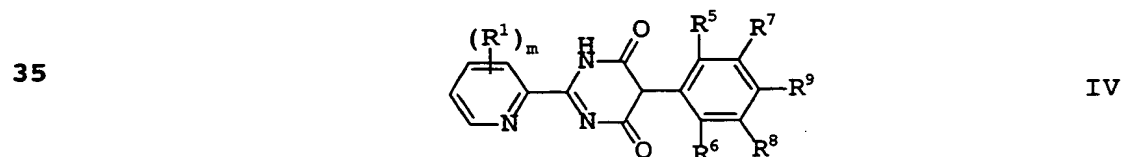
4. A compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3, wherein R^2 represents chlorine.
5. A compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the combination of the substituents R^5 to R^9 has the following meanings: 2-methyl-4-fluoro; 2-fluoro-4-methyl; 2,4-dimethyl; 2-chloro-6-fluoro; 2,6-difluoro; 2,6-dichloro; 2-methyl-6-fluoro; 2,4,6-trifluoro; 2,6-difluoro-4-methoxy and pentafluoro.
6. A process for the preparation of a 5-phenylpyridine of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 in which R^2 is chlorine, which comprises reacting a 2-pyridylamidine of the formula II,



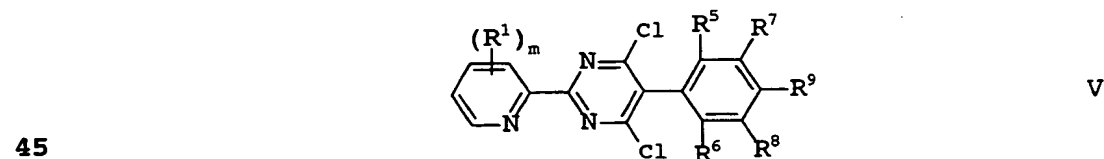
with a phenylmalonate of the formula III,



30 in which R is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, to give a compound of the formula IV,

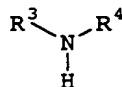


40 which is converted by a chlorinating agent to a dichloropyrimidine of the formula V



which is converted, with an amine of the formula VI

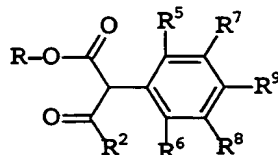
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VI

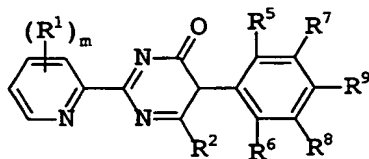
5 to a pyrimidine derivative of the formula I in which R² is chlorine.

7. A process for the preparation of a 5-phenylpyridine of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 in which R² is C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, which comprises reacting a
10 2-pyridylamidino of the formula II as claimed in claim 6 with a phenyl-β-ketoester of the formula VII,



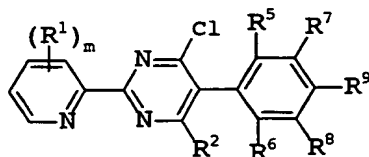
VII

in which R is C₁-C₆-alkyl, to give a compound of the formula
20 IVa



IVa

25 which is converted by a chlorinating agent to a chloropyrimidine of the formula Va



Va

- 35 which is converted, with an amine VI as claimed in claim 6, to a pyrimidine derivative of the formula I in which R² is C₁-C₆-alkyl or C₁-C₆-haloalkyl.

8. An intermediate of the formula IV or V as claimed in claim 6,
40 wherein the combination of the substituents R⁵ to R⁹ has the meanings as claimed in claim 5.

9. An intermediate of the formula IVa or Va as claimed in claim
7, wherein the combination of the substituents R⁵ to R⁹ has
the meanings as claimed in claim 5.

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10. A composition suitable for the control of harmful phytopathogenic fungi, comprising a solid or liquid carrier and a compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5.

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11. A method for the control of harmful phytopathogenic fungi, which comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, ground or seeds to be protected from fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5.

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